

the base of caudal when laid back. Pectoral extending  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$  the distance from its base to origin of ventral. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle  $1\frac{2}{3}$ –2 as long as deep. Purplish above, silvery below.

Three specimens, 118–170 mm. in total length.

This species is especially distinguished by the rather long barbels and the slender serrated dorsal ray.

LVIII.—On some new Butterflies and Moths from the East.

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Euplœidæ.

1. *Betanga moluccana*, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, and head deep black; palpi with a disconnected white stripe on each side and another behind the eyes; top of head with two white dots on each side: body and fore wings dark brownish black: hind wings paler and paling much towards outer margin, the lower portions being much browner; both wings and body without any markings; the costal portion of the hind wings pale and shining, but not whitish, as is usual in the species of this genus. Underside uniform blackish brown, the lower portion of fore wings whitish; spots white, tinged with blue, one at end of cell of fore wings, another above it near the costa, a row of four spots parallel with these, four submarginal dots rather far from the margin; an elongated, rather large, pure white spot in the middle of the wing between veins 2 and 3: hind wings with a spot at the end of cell, a curved series of six spots round it, one close to the costa a little to the outside of the curved series, and a submarginal row of spots, the hinder ones reduced to mere dots on one wing and some of them obsolete on the other; some white spots on the legs.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

Obi, Moluccas.

Nearest to *Duponchelii*, Boisd., the sexual brand on the upperside of the fore wings very much shorter and broader, its upper side curved and its outer end acute; on the underside the central white spot on the fore wing is a great deal shorter and more rounded. I have had this form in my collection for a long time, and though it has been to Tring and to the British Museum, and I have searched all the literature I can find on the genus, I have not been able to find that it has ever been described.

Family *Nymphalidæ*.2. *Acca obiana*, nov.

♂. Black; palpi white, with black tips; a very broad median white band across both wings, from the middle of the abdominal border of the hind wings, where it is narrowest and rounded, to vein 4 on the fore wings, divided by the veins, which are more or less blue, and with a narrow irregular band of blue scales all round it; the inner margin of the band is nearly straight, the outer margin outwardly curved on the hind wings only; on the fore wings the veins divide the band into three parts, the middle one the largest; two white subapical spots above the band; a row of submarginal spots on both wings; all the spots ringed with blue, the lowest (duplicate) submarginal spot on the fore wing and all those on the hind wing entirely blue. Underside as above, but without the blue, the submarginal spots larger and pure white, and in addition there is a broad, somewhat wedge-shaped, and curved white basal streak on each wing, and three cell-spots and two beyond on the fore wings: body below white; legs white, with black streaks.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inches.

Obi, Moluccas.

A *Neptis* belonging to the *venilia* group, but is a good form, distinguishable by its broad white rounded band and narrow blue border.

Family *Hesperiidæ*.3. *Tagiades bubasa*, nov.

♂. Palpi blackish brown above, white beneath; head, body, and wings blackish brown; spots white, one at upper end of the cell and another at the lower end; a spot outside the lower end and another immediately below it; five subapical dots, as in *sivoa*; cilia brown: hind wings with the hinder third pure white, with very faint indications of grey on the margin; the hinder half of cilia white, the upper half brown; two indistinct black spots in the disk, the lower one touching the white band. Underside: fore wings as above; four or five extra spots, almost square, running up in the form of a straight band from near the hinder angle; hind wings white, with a broad brown costal band, containing on its inner margin a black spot and another below it (in one example this last spot is absent), and also a black lunular mark on the

outer margin one third from the anal angle: body and legs white.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Humboldt Bay, New Guinea. 2 ♂.

The white of the hind wings is much as in *dealbata*, Distant, which I have from Borneo, but it is much larger and very different in the markings above and below.

#### 4. *Tagiades hovia*, nov.

♂. Palpi blackish brown, white beneath; head, body, and wings blackish brown; spots white: fore wings with two spots at the end of the cell and two beyond it, the two outer the largest; a whorl of five subapical dots, as usual: hind wings with a white anal band, narrowing a little upwards and extending for nearly half the length of the outer margin; four black spots on the outer margin of the wing in the upper half of the white band, and two larger black indistinct spots above its upper end; abdominal marginal space whitish. Underside: fore wings dark brown, the hinder margin whitish; spots and dots as above, the subapical whorl of dots continued down the wing to near the hinder margin as a macular submarginal band, gradually becoming larger hindwards: hind wings white, with a broad costal brown band, its inner margin containing three large black spots, two joined together touching the band near the outer margin, and a marginal, more or less disconnected, thin, black band extending downwards to vein 1: body and legs white.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

Shortland Islands. 2 ♂.

Allied to *japetus*, Cram., which I have from Amboina, but the white band of the hind wings is very much broader and differently marked.

#### 5. *Tagiades sivoa*, nov.

♂. Palpi blackish brown, white beneath; head, body, and fore wings blackish brown; spots small and elongate, one at end of cell, two above it, and one below cell in an inwardly oblique line, one immediately above the last outwardly oblique, two below costa near apex, two outside the lower one and almost in a line with it towards the outer margin, and another below the outer one; an almost obsolete whitish patch near hinder angle; cilia black: hind wings blackish brown, with a broad white band from the centre of the outer margin to the abdominal margin, where it widens, extends shortly upwards,

and broadly on to the anal angle, joining the pure white cilia, which extends for two thirds upwards, the remaining third being black. Underside as above, but the whitish patch near hinder angle of the fore wings is larger and nearly pure white, and indistinctly runs up the wing a short distance divided by the veins; on the hind wings the white space is larger, making, in fact, the wings white, with a broad blackish-brown costal and marginal continuous band, with its inner edge irregular and somewhat macular; in some examples the outer marginal portion of the band is altogether macular: body and legs white; anal fourth of abdomen above white.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$ –2 inches.

Humboldt Bay, New Guinea. 3 ♂.

Allied to *T. presbyter*, Butler, which I have from New Britain and Humboldt Bay, and to *trebellius*, Hopffer, which I have from Celebes; but the form of the white patch is very distinctive.

### Family Lithosiidæ.

#### 6. *Lyclene peloa*, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings ochreous yellow: fore wings with a black line on the costa for one third from base, an antemedial outwardly curved black line with some black marks inside it; a discal, acutely dentated, black line from costa near apex to middle of hinder margin; two black dots below the costa just inside it and some black submarginal spots: hind wings much paler, without any markings. Underside with the costal third of fore wings broadly black, some black suffusion inside the wing; abdomen below with the apical third black in the male; fore legs striped with black.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 1 inch.

Padang, Sumatra. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

### Family Deilemeridæ.

#### 7. *Deilemera eddela*, nov.

♂. First joint of palpi yellow, second and third black: frons, head, and body yellow; a black spot on frons, one on the head, one on each side of collar; thorax with a spot on each shoulder, a pair in front, and three on each side; abdomen with black segmental bands above and a row of black spots on each side: fore wings pale chocolate-brown, veins, bands, and spots white; a short basal square band; a broad short band with

irregular sides from the lower end of cell to the costa above ; a subapical spot, another of same size near middle of outer margin ; a streak on the outer half of vein 2, the hinder margin thinly white : hind wings white, with a broad, submarginal, pale chocolate-brown band, which is connected with the outer margin above the middle by a short similar band and does not reach the abdominal margin, but is somewhat attenuated hindwards and stops short at vein 1. Underside : body and legs yellow ; wings as above, except that on the hind wings there is a long brown spot touching the upper part of the cell near the middle and some yellowish suffusion towards the anal angle.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Engano.

Belongs to the *evergista* group.

### Family Lymantriidæ.

#### 8. *Euproctis revera*, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, frons, and head ochreous ; thorax dark brown ; abdomen black ; a band of ochreous at the base of the anal tuft in the female ; male with the basal half of both wings pale black, the outer half ochreous ; the female with both wings of a uniform pale dull black, except the apical third of the costa of fore wings and the outer borders of both wings, which are evenly ochreous. Underside as above ; no markings above or below.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{2}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Granville, New Guinea.

Allied to *E. lodra*, Moore, from Java, and of the same shape in the female, but in that species the fore wings are uniformly pale black, without any yellow marginal border, and the outer half of the hind wings is ochreous. The type of *lodra* (a female) is unique in the B. M. ; I have two from the same locality in my own collection ; all three are identical : the male is unknown.

#### 9. *Leucoma semihyalina*, nov.

♂. Pure white, very sparsely clothed ; wings shining and as hyaline as in *L. silhetica*, Walker ; costa of fore wings with a slight ochreous tinge ; a black spot on the middle of the discoidal veinlet ; otherwise both wings and body above and below are absolutely without markings ; antennæ slightly ochreous.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra.



The origins of veins 4 and 5 of the fore wings are more separated than is usual in the genus, and veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings are on rather a long stalk; it otherwise somewhat resembles *L. silhetica*, but is smaller, has the apex of fore wings blunter, and has a black cell-spot, which the other species has not.

### Family Thyrididæ.

#### 10. *Hypolamprus tessellata*, nov.

♂ ♀. Wings elongated; fore wings narrow, apex acute, semifalcate, outer margin excised from apex to vein 4, from whence it is straight and very oblique, the hinder margin being only two thirds the length of the costa; hind wings with the apex very acute and produced to a point, outer margin nearly straight.

Colour greyish white; a brown spot on the top of the head; thorax suffused with brown, abdomen with pale brown segmental lines: fore wings with the upper half suffused with pale brown; a black spot at the lower end of cell, joined by a line to a smaller spot at the upper end, the upper half striated closely with brown marks, the lower half and the whole of the hind wings tessellated with continuous striations running parallel to each other from the abdominal margin of the hind wings to the costa, continued on the fore wings from the outer portion of the hinder margin to the lower half of the outer margin, and running through these tessellations are two parallel white lines, medial and discal on the hind wings, submarginal and marginal on the fore wings; a black spot at the end of the cell of hind wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{2}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

Padang, Sumatra.

### Family Quadrifidæ.

#### 11. *Spirama sumbana*, nov.

♂. Much like the common *S. retorta*, Linn., but the discal line across the fore wings which limits the dark part of the wing and curves round the ocellus in *retorta* is much nearer the middle of the wing and cuts through the outer ring of the ocellus, and the scarlet crimson on the abdomen is much more limited.

♀. Very different from the female of *retorta*; the general colour is purplish tinged, instead of ochreous; the outer black ring of the ocellus touches the white ring; the discal white

band of the fore wings and its corresponding medial band of the hind wings, together with the discal white band of those wings, are all nearly straight, whereas in *retorta* the two former are crenulated.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

Waingapo, Sumba Island (*Doherty*).

## 12. *Spirama kalaoensis*, nov.

♂. More or less like a male *retorta*, but the transverse lines are obsolete, the black ring of the ocellus is distorted and not evenly curved, and there is no trace of white in it. It is perhaps nearest to *S. funesta*, Butler, but that form is easily distinguishable by its scarlet-crimson palpi and the distinct row of submarginal black spots on the fore wings.

♀. More or less of the pattern of *retorta*, but is a very peculiarly variegated form: the type specimen looks bleached in parts, but this is not the case; my two examples from the mainland of Flores are identically the same: the black ring of the ocellus is also much crenulated, and this does not seem to be the case in any other form of this genus.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{4}{10}$  inches.

♂ ♀, Kalao Island (types).

2 ♀, Flores.

## 13. *Baniana pannicula*, nov.

♂. Palpi ochreous, brown at the sides; frons, head, and collar ochreous; thorax and abdomen dark grey; a black stripe behind the collar and one on each side of the thorax: fore wings ochreous, minutely irrorated with grey; a prominent black spot at the end of the cell; a large black square patch in the disk, edged with white on its upper side, outwardly diffused into the broad blackish brown which occupies the outer third of the wing, this brown palest near outer margin and contains five pale dots in a submarginal row on its upper half; another large black patch, nearly triangular, with its lower part touching the hinder margin before the middle and ending in a tuft of scales: hind wings pale blackish brown, palest towards base.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Labuan, British N. Borneo.

Belongs to Hampson's section II. A; differs from *intorta*, Swinh., which I have from Bombay, Karwar, and Burma, chiefly in the prominent black cell-spot and the pale submarginal dots of the fore wings, very like *unipuncta*, Hmps., from Natal, but that also has no dots.

14. *Ercheia abnormis*, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, and thorax dark chocolate-brown; thorax with a duplicate grey band down the middle; abdomen dark grey, with indistinct darker grey segmental bands: fore wings pale greyish chocolate-colour; orbicular a small black dot inside a pale spot; reniform large, nearly oval, with an indistinct mark in it; antemedial, medial, and discal lines indistinct and incomplete, the last the clearest and lunular; two dark shades below the costa, medial and discal; a broad blackish band on the hinder margin, with its inner edge curved and running halfway up the outer margin; a thin white line on the edge and a short white streak beyond the middle of the line: hind wings pale blackish on the basal half, dark on the outer half; whitish on the costal space; a medial white spot and a white spot near the middle of the outer margin; cilia black, with two white patches, one near anal angle and the other beyond the middle. Underside greyish ochreous; a brown spot at end of cell of hind wings; a thin brown band across both wings beyond the middle, sinuous on the hind wings; a broad brown discal band and some brown suffusion and irrorations between this and the outer margins.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

There is an example of this form from Selangore in the B. M. without name in Quadrifid drawer no. 103.

The fore wings are longer and narrower than is usual in this genus.

15. *Phyllodes enganensis*, nov.

♂ ♀. Allied to *Verhuellii*, Voll., from Java, and *floralis*, Butler, from Borneo; differs from both in the form of the white patch on the hind wing, which is small and narrow, like a long square, its upper and lower margins more or less bluntly dentated, the crimson-red anal border extending from the upper level of the white patch nearly halfway to the middle of its lower side; the red not running into the white patch as it does in the other two forms, but quite distinct from each other; the fore wings of the male, as is usual in this group, are much paler than in the female, with the transverse fasciæ more distinct.

Expanse of wings  $6\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

Engano, 1 ♂, 6 ♀.